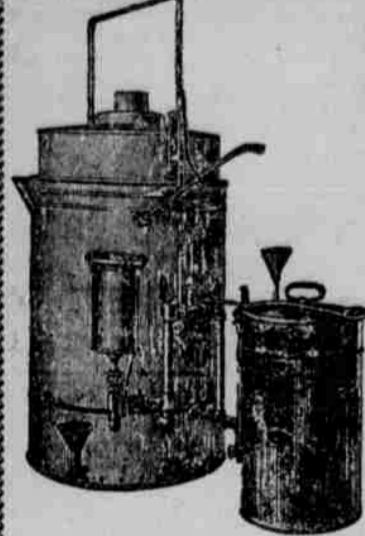


Gas Light for Country Homes.

Small country homes, as well as large ones, may be lighted by the best light known—ACETYLENE GAS. It is easier on the eyes than any other illuminant, cheaper than kerosene, as convenient as city gas, brighter than electricity and safer than any.

No ill-smelling lamps to clean, and no chimneys or mantels to break. For light cooking it is convenient and cheap.

ACETYLENE is made in the basement and piped to all rooms and out-buildings. Complete plant costs no more than hot air furnace.



PILOT Automatic Generators

make the gas. They are perfect in construction, reliable, safe and simple.

Our booklet, "After Sunset," tells more about ACETYLENE—write for it.

Dealers or others interested in the sale of ACETYLENE apparatus write us for selling plan on PILOT Generators and supplies—it is a paying proposition for reliable workers.

ACETYLENE APPARATUS MFG. CO. 157 Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

DAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC FOR WOMEN

troubles with illis peculiar to their sex, and a douche is an indispensable aid. Thoroughly cleans, kills disease germs, stops discharges, feels inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhoea, and nasal catarrh.

DaXTINE is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more effective, healing, germicidal and antiseptic than liquid antiseptics for all TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES.

For sale at drug stores, 50 cents a box. Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free. THE R. FAYTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

800 Carp in a Cabbage Patch.

Eight hundred carp in a cabbage patch will give a slight idea of the number of these fish in Canandaigua lake. The connection may not at first be plain, but it must be understood that the lake and the cabbage patch are adjacent.

Thomas Raferty, who owns a farm on the east shore of Canandaigua lake, about three miles from the village, went out to his cabbage patch the other day and found it covered with dead and dying carp, some of them 10 to 15 pounds weight.

They had invaded the land during the high water of Sunday, and had been left stranded by the receding waters.

Raferty didn't consider this a piece of good luck. He could not get rid of the fish all alone, and soon his neighbors came to him with loud complaints and threats to have him indicted for maintaining a nuisance.

Finally he called on the village board of health for aid. There were more than 800 of the fish.—New York Sun.

Change in Pronunciation.

How we came to pronounce July as we do now with the accent on the second syllable is one of the unsolved mysteries of speech. Named, of course, after Julius Caesar, it should really be pronounced to rhyme with "duh," and so our forefathers actually pronounced it. Spenser, for instance, has the line, "Then came hot July hoyleing like to fire," and even so late as Johnson's time the accent was still on the "ju." It is one of many words which would startle those ancestors of ours, spoken as we speak them now.

WRONG SORT

Perhaps Plain Old Meat, Potatoes and Bread May Be Against You For a Time.

A change to the right kind of food can lift one from a sick bed. A lady in Welden, Ill., says:

"Last spring I became bedfast with severe stomach trouble accompanied by sick headache. I got worse and worse until I became so low I could scarcely retain any food at all, although I tried every kind. I had become completely discouraged, had given up all hope and thought I was doomed to starve to death, till one day my husband trying to find something I could retain brought home some Grape-Nuts.

"To my surprise the food agreed with me, digested perfectly and without distress. I began to gain strength at once. My bowels (which had been flabby) grew firmer, my health improved in every way and every day, and in a very few weeks I gained 20 pounds in weight. I liked Grape-Nuts so well that for 4 months I ate no other food, and always felt as well satisfied after eating as if I had sat down to a fine banquet.

"I had no return of the miserable sick stomach nor of the headaches that I used to have when I ate other food. I am now a well woman, doing all my own work again, and feel that life is worth living.

"Grape-Nuts food has been a godsend to my family; it surely saved my life and my two little boys have thriven on it wonderfully." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

The Farm

Fountains For Fowls.

The water fountains, in regulation form, or the pans used as substitutes which are porcelain-lined, are expensive, but they are easily cleaned and last for a long time. If one feels these are too expensive, then the agate ones should be bought, but tin vessels should never be used. The cheap agate pans may be used, and, with care, will go through one season in good shape. It is a good plan to empty the water from each vessel in the early morning and then with a stiff brush wash it out with scalding water; then stand it where the sun will shine on it for a while. Twice or three times weekly a strong mixture of carbolic acid and water should be used to wash out each vessel.

See that the water given fowls is absolutely clean and that it is given fresh three or four times during the day in summer. A small lump of charcoal in the bottom of each vessel will assist in keeping the water pure, but there is nothing which will quite take the place of scalding water with the rays of the sun to assist in purification.—Indianapolis News.

Selling is Half the Crop.

It makes me tired to hear farmers say there is no sale for their produce, when they don't even let any one know that they have some commodities for sale. Last summer I visited neighbor S. I noticed he had a few trees of summer Rambo apples as fine as they grow, going to waste. I asked him why he did not sell them. "No one wants them," he replied. I told him such apples were in big demand in York at more than \$1 per bushel. "Well, John," he said, speaking to his son, "I guess you will have to take them down and sell them, and you will have half the money." So John put the apples nicely on straw in the wagon box and covered them all up with blankets and started to York to sell the apples. He drove up town about a mile, those apples nicely covered up all the time, expecting, no doubt, that some telegraphist or mind reader would divine what he had, come out on the street, stop him and buy the apples, but he was not so fortunate. By accident a grocer discovered that he had apples, and on slight bought them all for about half what he could have sold them for had he only let some one know that he had apples for sale. Think of a merchant closing all his show windows, taking down his sign and absolutely stop all advertising, how much business do you suppose he would do?—L. W. Lighty, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

To Kill Hawks.

A Louisiana reader asks how to give nux vomica to chickens and how often to give it to kill hawks, and if it is dangerous.

It undoubtedly is dangerous to the chickens, if our reader intends to give it to those that are alive, especially if more than one dose is given.

Of course if nux vomica could be given to one chicken only, and the hawk be made to select that one and eat it, there is a bare possibility that Mr. Hawk might die or at least become so sick of chicken that he would not return for another.

Still, we think this would be an impossible task, and other methods would be more effective. We have heard that arsenic or strychnine put in the carcasses of a dead chicken, which is placed in view of the hawk out of reach of other chickens and cats, has been found to kill not only the old one, but the entire brood of young hawks to which it carries.

Scarcely have but little terror for hawks, especially when they have a brood of young ones to feed, and we doubt if there is any better way of making way with them than with a good shotgun. It may require a little patience to lie in wait and get a shot at a hawk, but if one or two are thus killed the others are not likely to give further trouble.

Bare yards, with no grass or weeds, offer an inviting place for the hawks, and the chickens have no way to escape from them.

A marten box erected near the chicken yard will be of material aid in fighting hawks. One little marten or blue bird will put a big hawk to flight and will often chase him fully a mile away.

A nest of martens and a few well-directed shots will do more than all the poison that one can arrange.—Home and Farm.

Increasing the Fodder Supply.

Fine and well-rotted stable manure will also often pay in the increase of rowen, when spread on the land shortly after the first crop is secured. Another method of obtaining a good second crop as advised by Professor C. S. Phelps in a crop report of Massachusetts Board of Agriculture is to cut early, plow and seed at once to clover and mixed grasses, using at least fifteen pounds of clover to the acre. With seeding done early in July, a good crop of clover should be obtained late in September or early in October, and a strong growth of grass and clover the following year.

Taking up the specific crops that can be grown to supplement the hay crop, Professor Phelps gives those that are best adapted to the purpose, time of seeding, quantity of seed per acre, time of cutting and method of use, whether for hay, silage or green fodder. The crops mentioned are corn, Hungarian grass, the millets, soy beans, oats and peas, barley and peas, winter vetch, rape and cabbage. Hungarian grass is, all things considered, probably the best crop that could be sown in July for hay, and should be cut early, even before all the heads are formed, as it tends to grow woody as it ripens. Soy beans are a valuable crop, particularly for silage. Late cabbage can often be grown to profit as a market crop, and the unmarketable portions will furnish valuable fodder. Professor Phelps says that he has found apple pomace to be a valuable feed for milch cows, and there are many sections where it can be obtained for the hauling.

The article closes with some excellent advice as to feeding the hay crop after all possible has been done to supplement it. To obtain the best results,

GOOD ROADS

Latest News of Pennsylvania Told in Short Order.

Frank B. Wickham, grand regent of Royal Arcanum, has named this committee to represent Pennsylvania's plans for new rates to the Supreme Council at Put-in-Bay: S. W. Thompson, Carlisle; W. B. Baber, Bethlehem; F. T. McCollom, Oil City; William Wilhelm, Pottsville, and V. W. Quigel, Williamsport.

The Good Roads Proposition.

THE press of the country in all directions is urging attention to the question of national aid to good roads. The proposition as embodied in the Brownlow-Lattimer bills has now been under discussion long enough to be well understood, and the demand for its adoption as a national policy is growing in every quarter. The first of these bills was introduced in the House by Hon. W. P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, and the other in the Senate by Hon. A. C. Latimer, of South Carolina. The bills are practically the same, both seeking to bring in the United States as a co-operative factor in the systematic construction and improvement of the highways, the Government to supply a sum equal to the sum any State will supply up to the maximum provided for. In a speech in Congress on his bill Representative Brownlow declared that a general plan of co-operation would have to be resorted to in order to fairly distribute the burden of taxation necessary to adequately improve the highways, and added this foreword point:

"So long as we pursue the original method of taxation the entire burden of cost for highway improvement falls upon the owners of agricultural lands and the persons living in the rural districts. When the great mass of the people lived in the rural districts this was a just and equitable distribution of taxes for such purposes, but with the changed conditions of the present day, when one-half of the people live in cities, and much more than one-half of the wealth is concentrated in these cities and in the corporations that are so powerful at the present time, it is absolutely necessary that some means should be devised whereby the revenues requisite for the great improvement that is called for should be derived from all of the people and resources of the country as nearly as possible, and not rest heavily upon the farming classes, who are the immediate losers by every failure of crops and sufferers by every decline in price of agricultural products."

About one-third of our people bear the total cost of the construction and improvement of the common roads. They are the people of the country districts, who constitute the mud-sill upon which is built the political and industrial development which is our boast. To them, in a larger degree than any other class, we owe the magnitude of the position to which we have attained along all lines. Upon them the heavy hand of taxation falls relentlessly. They never dodge the tax gatherer, but bear the largest proportion of the burdens of government, and receive the smallest of its benefits. It is an unjust and unequal distribution of the burdens and benefits of government, and it is to correct it to measure these inequalities and hardships that the bills under discussion are being urged by the people everywhere.

The Road.

A road is like a work of art—it invites the imagination. In this I contend that it is an educator of no mean worth. It promises a healthy interest in the brain, and scraps of wisdom may be found scattered along the way for those who will to pick up. There are many kinds of roads as there are many kinds of books, each sort filling its place. The grand turnpike, with its fine estates, speaking of wealth; the country byways hinting modest contentment and ease; the toll road, with its gate and its wayside inn for travelers; the river road, following the stream, now giving glimpses of the broad sweep and now but sparse of light through the foliage as the trees obstruct the view. There is the hilly road where one loses the view of the highway ahead as it dips down into a valley, only to rise with a narrow gauge on a further hill, and the wood road with its frequent paths and trails. One of the strongest lures is the road built at a time when it was easier to go around or over a hill than through it; better to find a safe ford than to plunge anywhere into the stream or build a bridge. The highway which goes straight from one point to another is a scientist and not a poet. It may be a fine servant, but as a friend and companion give me the meandering road, with its constant surprises, its up hill and down dale, its sunshine and shadow. One which may be seen a mile ahead may be a fine speedway, but it is not capable of rousing the imagination.—Walter K. Stone, in Recreation.

The City Might Profit.

Oneida county has unanimously approved the issue of \$50,000,000 bonds for improving the country thoroughfares. The State meets the county half way, and all the highroads are promptly improved. As New York is located in counties, we are free to take advantage of the same law. There are roads within the city limits that need repairing quite as much as the worst mud-holes in the Adirondacks.—Town Topics.

Bad Road Building.

An exchange puts it this way: There ought to be a law to stop for building highways. This idea that the outer edge of a highway—soil, dirt and stone—all should be thrown into the centre of the road, ought to entitle the people who do it to ninety days in jail.

The Tyranny of Fashion.

"I have just come home, and all the fashions seem so queer." So remarked Mrs. Archibald Little, authoress and traveler, to the Society of American Women in London yesterday. "When," the speaker added, "I saw that every woman's dress opened up behind, it seemed to me that another worry had been added to life, even to that of poor man. Can't we women look beautiful in dresses that open in front? And must our hats all require three pins or more, and must they always be set askew?" Mrs. Little appealed to American women as leaders of fashion to consider whether current feminine attire was calculated to impress the beholder with respect.—London Telegraph.

THE KEYSTONE STATE

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George H. Thompson, city passenger agent of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, aged 33, died of pneumonia after an illness of but a few days.

While dusting the furniture in the parlor at her home in Hellertown, Mrs. Benjamin Bergstresser was stricken with heart disease and fell dead.

Miss Annie Swanger, a prepossessing young resident of North Wales, has disappeared, and fears are entertained that harm has befallen her.

Sylvester Lentz, a glass blower, of Beaver Falls, started out to hunt ground hogs. Two of his children accompanied him. After hitting the children from the carriage Lentz reached for his shotgun, but as he pulled it toward him the trigger struck the wheel and it was discharged, the contents entering his left side, just below the heart. He was instantly killed. Lentz was 54 years old and survived by his wife and twelve children.

Work on the Franklin and Clearfield Railroad was begun by the Miller Construction Company, of Lock Haven, which has the contract for thirty-one miles of the line.

Nine-year-old Mary Rodick, of Scranton, will likely die as the result of her injuries alleged to have been inflicted by a woman who lives near by. The girl was received at the West Side Hospital with a three-pronged table fork protruding from her head, where it is alleged it was thrust by the woman, as a result of a children's quarrel. The fork pierced the skull. The police have not been able to find the one accused.

By a deal completed within the last few days, 3000 acres of coal lands, said to be the richest in the bituminous regions, have been bought by J. M. McNeill and Rembrandt Peale, of Philadelphia, through the Kennedy Coal and Coke Co., at Thomas Mills, ten miles from Johnstown. In this tract there are 3000 acres, and the price paid by the purchasers was \$200,000. J. Blair Kennerly, of Philadelphia, and others have purchased the property of the Valley Stone and Coal Co., of Johnstown, dealers in coal. The latter tract comprises 800 acres and brought \$250,000.

Morris Kaufmann, aged 21 years, of Pittsburgh, fell down an elevator shaft and was killed at the new Capitol, where he was employed as a tin roofer.

The York County Executive Committee of the Prohibition party was reorganized with these members: Rev. H. H. Trunpfer, William Gemmill, Wm. Patrick, Rev. Charles D. Parker, H. A. Johnson, Adm. V. Snyder, H. B. Buttorff, Rev. Charles Swinburn, Edward Darone, Rev. J. L. Grim, Rev. A. Williams and J. S. Billet. W. M. Manifold is chairman.

Prof. Walter E. Denger, who has been principal of the High School in Kennett Square for the past seven years, has resigned to accept a position as teacher of English in a Philadelphia school.

Prof. J. E. Sones, a one-time principal of the Pinegrove High School, and later assistant to the principal in the Schwab School, Weatherly, has been elected principal of the Cresco schools.

Judge A. W. Ehrwood has handed down a decree declaring a nuisance the large fertilizing plant operated by Daniel Levan, at Hebron, and ordering its abatement by August 28. The American Iron and Steel Company, who maintain dwelling houses for their men in that vicinity, brought the suit, and over 200 witnesses were heard. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

Fred R. Bartles, supervisor of the Pennsylvania division of the New York Central Railroad, has tendered his resignation and will go to Panama as assistant engineer. Mr. Bartles is a native of Williamsport and a graduate of Lehigh University.

A cow belonging to John C. Walter, of Biglerville, died under such peculiar circumstances that a post-mortem examination was made by a veterinarian. The autopsy revealed the fact that the animal had swallowed a piece of fence wire about 8 inches in length, which had passed the heart.

During a storm the barn of John Krummel, at Canadensis, was struck by lightning and destroyed by the fire. Four horses were killed.

Stanley Frantz, son of Chester Frantz, principal of the Catawago public schools, and Miss Mabel Koch, daughter of John Koch, of the same place, have announced that they were married in the Little Church Around the Corner in New York city, while they both were attending an excursion to that city some time ago. Their reason for this, it is said, was because they feared their parents' objections.

Paul L. Lengle, of Reading, has bought of James Mellen, of Philadelphia, and George W. Corder, of North-east, Md., 1000 acres of timber rights in Cecil county. The timber will be cut into 10,000 railroad ties, 10,000 telegraph poles, 5,000,000 feet of white and chestnut oak, and an immense amount of pulp wood, tan bark, etc.

Samuel Powell, one of the men injured in the terrific explosion at the Good Samaritan Hospital, in Erie, Pa., was 26 years old and is survived by a wife and child. Cyrus Miller, injured at the same time, cannot recover, but it is expected that the lives of the other injured men will be saved.

Reports from various parts of Clarion county all indicate that the crops will be the heaviest for several years, with the exception of the apple crop, which is a failure.

Falling from a wagon, Jonas H. Oyster, of Benderville, was injured on his arm and blood-poison developed, causing his death.

A severe electrical storm played havoc throughout Lehigh county, uprooting trees and striking barns at several places. The lightning set fire to the timberland along the Lehigh Mountains, near Merittstown.

Miss Augusta Schrott, of Doylestown, while picnicking with a party of friends, jumped into the Neshaingy, in which she was fishing, and following the bobbing of the cork attached to the pole, which had been broken, succeeded in landing a carp weighing 15 pounds.

The potato crop in Media will be small. Farmers who have sown their patches say that the crop will not be half as large as last year.

William Lewis, aged 8 years, was drowned in the Conodoguinet Creek at Carlisle. He was standing on the banks and the high water washed him away.

THE TURN OF LIFE

A Time When Women are Susceptible to Many Dread Diseases—Intelligent Women Prepare for It. Two Relate their Experience.



The "change of life" is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and the anxiety felt by women as it draws near is not without reason.

Every woman who neglects the care of her health at this time invites disease and pain.

When her system is in a changed condition, or she is predisposed to apoplexy, or congestion of any organ, the tendency is at this period likely to become active—and with a host of nervous irritations, make life a burden. At this time, also, cancers and tumors are more liable to form and begin their destructive work.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, head-aches, backaches, dizziness, tingling, and impatience, and dizziness, are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period in which woman's great change must be expected.

These symptoms are all just so many calls from nature for help. The nerves are crying out for assistance and the cry should be heeded in time.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of women. As soon as this trying period of her life, it invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. It has carried thousands of women safely through this crisis.

For special advice regarding this important period women are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and she will be furnished absolutely free of charge.

Read what Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound did for Mrs. Hyland and Mrs. Hinckley.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"I had been suffering with falling of the womb for years and was passing through the change of life. My head was badly swollen, my stomach was sore, I had dizzy spells, headache, and was very nervous."

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"I wrote you for advice and commenced treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as you directed, and I am happy to say that all those distressing symptoms have left me and I have passed safely through the Change of Life, a well woman. I am recommending your medicine to all my friends."—Mrs. Annie E. G. Hyland, Chester-town, Md.

Another Woman's Case.

"A change of life words cannot express what I suffered. My physician said I had a cancerous condition of the womb. One day I read some of the testimonials of women who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I decided to try it and to write you for advice. Your medicine made me a well woman, and all my bad symptoms soon disappeared."

"I advise every woman at this period of life to take your medicine and write you for advice."—Mrs. Lizzie Hinkle, Salem, Ind.

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Hyland and Mrs. Hinckley will do for any woman at this time of life.

It has conquered pain, restored health, and prolonged life in cases that utterly baffled physicians.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

Corrupt Man's Protest.

The most corrupt man in all Fort Fairfield, Me., lay back in the shade of a friendly maple and momentarily forgot to wonder why clothes are necessary. He tackled a kindred subject, however: "Did you ever stop to think what a range of temperature we go in this climate? It moves from—55 in February to 115 in July. That gives you a difference of 170 degrees and there are but 180 between freezing and boiling."

Importance in Doting "I."

Because John C. Seiter, postmaster at Fern, Cal., neglected to dot the "I" in his name, the postoffice department at Washington declined to honor his requisition for office supplies until the omission was rectified. The blank was returned to Seiter, who dotted the "I" and then returned the paper to Washington. The supplies came in time, considerably delayed by the department's insistence. The patrons of the Fern postoffice were unable to purchase stamps for two weeks because the postmaster neglected to dot the little letter "I." Seiter has been postmaster for ten years and this was the first time he ever had a blank returned to him for correction.—San Francisco Chronicle.

RAW ITCHING ECZEMA

Doctors on Hanis, Earle and Archer For Three Years—Instant Relief and Speedy Cure by Cuticura.

"Thanks to Cuticura I am now rid of that fearful pest, weeping eczema, for the first time in three years. It first appeared on my hand and neck, and soon covered several other parts of my body. It was so painful, itching, and always raw. After the first day's treatment with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, there was very little of the burning and itching, and the cure now seems to be complete. (Signed) S. B. Hegge, Passenger Agent B. & O. R. R., Washington, D. C."

Constipation

For over nine years I suffered with chronic constipation and during this time I had to use many different medicines, but they did me no good. I could have no sleep, and my bowels were so sore that I could not get any rest. I was so weak and nervous that I could not do any work. I had to stop my work and go to bed. I was so miserable that I thought of nothing but death. I was so weak and nervous that I could not do any work. I had to stop my work and go to bed. I was so miserable that I thought of nothing but death.



Castoreo, Pleasant, Potent, Taste Good, No Food, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips. No Dr. No Surgery, No Pain, No Suffering. Guaranteed to cure your money back.

Soleing Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 609

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

RANOKE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN, DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

A Select and Limited College for the Higher Education of Young Women. The best of the most successful in history. A first-class, idea home, surroundings, rates low for high quality of instruction. Send for Catalogue.

R. E. HATTON, A. M., P. H. Q., President.

PENSION FOR AGE.

A new order will give you pension for age. Write at once for blank and instructions. Free of charge. No Pennsylvania No Fee. Address W. H. WILLS, Will Building, 312 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Pension and Trade-Mark Collected.

PISO'S CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS.

It cures biliousness, indigestion, flatulence, headache, dizziness, and all the ailments arising from a disordered stomach. It is a pleasant and powerful medicine, and is sold in every drug store.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER IT PAYS

With 120,000 readers, this is the largest circulation of any paper in the West. Advertisements in this paper are guaranteed to pay for themselves.